

It was due to a large body of respectable citizens to this House that he should produce the proof.

Mr. WOODWARD—I simply say that the individual to whom my colleague alluded as having issued fraudulent papers were used exclusively by the members of the Church of Rome.

Mr. WOODWARD—I simply say that the individual to whom my colleague alluded as having issued fraudulent letters in the name of a member, and have a deacon in good standing in the Presbyterian Church, was a man of the highest honor and intelligence, and any accusation against him would be treated as false. His statement that he had been expelled from the church of Fall was not the consequence of any such falsity, but was to be accounted for on other principles than that of his having been expelled from the church of Fall. The clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Mr. COVODE said he had attended to the persons who had been expelled from the church of Fall.

Mr. WOODWARD—What had the church of Rome to do with it?

Mr. COVODE—Those who voted on those fraudulent papers were members of the church of Rome, not of Protestant was engaged in it.

Mr. WOODWARD—You began by charging that the Church of Rome was the cause of the Government's mission.

Mr. COVODE—I say members of that Church used the papers. They came coffee-stained from the gentleman's district, and were voted on by these "Green Irish."

Mr. JUDG (Rep., Ill.) said he would vote against the amendment, but not on the issue raised by his friend Mr. Woodward. He would vote against the amendment on religion or religious tolerance, but a question of usefulness. He thought there was no public necessity for the mission at Rome. He did not know of any commercial or other mission at Rome. He would not be called for such a mission. It was a mere ornamental paper, involving useless expenditure. If useless expenditure was to be made, it should be made in connection with the diplomatic service. He would vote against the amendment on the ground that it was useless for the public interest to continue the mission at Rome.

Mr. JUDG then took up Mr. Crooker's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) moved to strike out the appropriation for the mission at Rome, and to amend the House deemed the oldest Christian Government in the world a representative from the United States, he could not see why they should continue to send a diplomatic mission to Rome. He would vote against the mission at Turkey. He wanted the country to understand that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Covode) was not a member of the church of Rome.

represented his party. He admired the boldness and frankness with which that gentleman represented the majority on that question. He had put the boot on the right leg in saying that a Minister should not be sent to Rome because the Church of Rome was responsible for not giving the Democratic ticket.

Mr. JUDG said to say that in his action on this question he was governed by the same considerations. He thought that the amendment should be introduced into the question. There was a great distinction between the commercial interests of the country as represented at Rome, and in the Turkish ports. Besides the Pope had never represented the civility of the United States, and the influence of Christianity was infinitely less than it had always been a one-sided affair. Ever since Italy had become substantially consolidated under Victor Emmanuel, the mission to Rome had been a sincere and, to a certain extent, a thorn in the side of the Italian nation. The majority of the members of the mission were Protestants, and the ground assigned by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood), but because they regarded it as utterly useless.

The amendment offered by Mr. Wood was rejected.

aiding for one Minister to the Governments of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, and El Salvador, and for one Minister to the Governments of New-Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

African Commission (Question by Messrs. Butler, Chamberlain, N. Y., Maynard (Rep., Tenn.), Kelley (Rep. N. Y.), Brooks, and Judd, the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 10 yeas and 1 nays. The appropriation for Mr. KELLEY was agreed to by a vote of 10 yeas and 1 nays. The appropriation for Mr. KELLEY was agreed to by a vote of 10 yeas and 1 nays. The appropriation for Mr. KELLEY was agreed to by a vote of 10 yeas and 1 nays.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the appropriation for carrying out the treaty with Great Britain and Ireland. The United States had no longer any responsibility for the existence of Slavery.

Mr. CHURDENE (Ill.) said that the appropriation was made necessary by treaty stipulations.

The motion was rejected.

On the fourth day of the session the bill was struck out on points of order, as containing new legislation.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and its further consideration was postponed till Monday next.

ABROGATION OF THE TREATY FOR SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Foreign Affairs Committee to inquire into the expediency of taking steps to secure the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain and Ireland for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Mr. ANNEL proposed.

On motion of Mr. ANNEL, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement as to the

1863.
The House then, at 4:30, adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE OGECHIEE INDIANS—DISPATCHES FROM
MAJOR-GEN. MEADE AND BRIG.-GEN. SIBLEY.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following dis-
patches were received at Headquarters of the Army to-
day: PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1863.
To Gen. U. S. GRANT, PHILADELPHIA, D. C.: I transmit
the latest dispatches received from Gen. Sibley, com-
manding in Georgia, in relation to the reputed differ-

to permit the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black, in contravention of law, to preserve the peace at all hazards, to cooperate with the civil authorities in case they are the same are acting in good faith and that their action is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and not as at Camilla, the law made a pretext for committing outrages on negroes. At the same time he instructed to disarm and disperse all assemblages of the negroes, and require them to submit to the legal action of the civil authorities.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-Gen., U. S. A.
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 4, 1863.

the honor to report my arrival at this place, and to report the following statement made by Col. Williams to me on the 20th inst. at the residence of Mr. J. M. Lusk and Lockers plantation. Middleton accuses the negroes of stealing rice, and got out warrants to arrest them. The Sheriff applied for the military to execute the arrest, but was refused and furnished with a copy of a circular of Sept. 2, 1863, for his information. He then called on the negroes assembling, and run off. He called for posse, and went out with 120 men. When they got near the station they saw a boy, about 14 years old, and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at the station, and shot at them. They then returned to the station, and the posse and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the cars, away from his posse. They were then advised to return.

the meeting and organized three battalions, commanded by Generals and Colonels, etc. They had enlisted from 500 to 800 men, and are still organizing. I ordered Major Perkins to go out to see the negroes, and went with him myself. We arrived at night, and found the negroes very much frightened; but when we made known our intentions not to trouble them they became pacified, and gave us their side of the question. We found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There are about

we were all the best I saw, and if they had had others with them would have seen them. There are no fortifications here, no hidden places, and no one to hide in. The negroes on their own safety. The negroes against whom warrants were issued were anxious to come in and surrender themselves, and I am sure for fear of being fired on. They deny having resisted the posse, and I think they tell the truth. I remained with them all night, and made them understand themselves to the Sheriff under the military protection. They are to come in to-night, as they are afraid to come in by daylight. I will not enforce the laws, and called upon the military to do it. I think no more troops will be required here at present. Official report will be sent to the Department. Headquarters, New Orleans, August 11, 1863.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding, &c.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

To Major Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE: "Fourteen of the warrants against whom warrants have been taken out are in the hands of the military authorities. Four more will be in during the day or night. This is all of the original number of warrants that the sheriff had to execute. I understand that 190 or 200 additional warrants have been taken out, but as the sheriff has made no effort to execute them, I do not feel justified under present instructions to aid him in it. He has made an effort to execute them. These warrants would be for insurrection and inciting to insurrection. They could be a hindrance to the military authorities."

most sure to result in a conflict in the suburbs. The suburbs are much easier to defend than the city proper, and many of the people would not be adverse to a fight.

C. C. SIMLEY,
Major, 10th Cavalry, U. S. Army, commanding.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
COMPENSATION QUESTION—REVENUE COL-
LECTIONS—THE PRESS ON UNIVERSAL SU-
FRAGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6.—The State Treasurer, having written to Gen. Stoseman, recommending the payment to members of the Constitutional Convention of \$100 each, he replies that, having con-
sulted with Secretary Schofield, who commanded the District at the time the Convention was held, he has decided to issue an order for the payment of said balances.

The revenue collections in this District for last year were \$700,000, being nearly \$200,000 more than in 1897.

the new movement in
hope of universal adoption. In favor of it, 11 Democratic
papers, and against it, 8 Democratic and 2 Republi-
can papers.

JOHN SCOTT, U. S. SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 6.—The nomination of John Scott for senator was made by acclamation to-day, all the candidates having withdrawn in his favor except Attorney-General Brewster. There is much speculation among outsiders concerning the causes of the withdrawal of such strong candidates as Morehead, Grow and Marshall. Mr. Grow wrote a letter declining, but did not give his reasons.